The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2117—EIGHTH YEAR. | BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1869. | CIRCULATION 3000

MAUA BANK,
01—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Officer of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH,

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers . 6 "

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fixed deposits from

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

Jan. 1, 1868.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES:
CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.

CENTRAL STATION:
67 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE:

Buenos Ayres,	San José,
Colonia,	Montevideo,
Rosario, B. O.	

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:

Plaza Constitucion,	Donselaar,
South Barracas,	Ferrari,
Lomas de Zamora,	Jeppener,
Glew,	Altamirano,
San Vicente,	Gándara,

Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:

Retiro,	San Isidro,
Belgrano,	San Fernando,
Olivos,	Tigre.

MAIN LINE TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, $50 m/c., or $f.2.
For every additional Ten Words, $25 m/c., or $f.1.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitucion ..... $10 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the South Barracas ..... $15 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the Line ..... $25 m/c.
☞ Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words.

Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitucion, and Six Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving for transmission.

The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:
From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words ..... $20 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words ..... $10 m/c.
From the Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words ..... $70 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words ..... $35 m/c.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
Week-Days (including Feast), ..8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

NOTICE.

For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway line will not be received at the head-office, owing to interruption on that line.

BY ORDER,
JOHN OLDHAM,
Superintendent and Engineer.

COACH FACTORY
331—PERU—331.

Messrs. Bess, Tyches, and Co., successors to Brunet, have on Sale a magnificent Coupé, lately brought from Europe, and almost new; also a number of cheaper and stronger Coaches for town or country.

N.B. All classes of repairs made. 93,1m,f16

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"ARNO,"
J. THWAITES, COMMANDER,
Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro,
ON 27th MARCH

At Rio de Janeiro, the "ARNO" will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.:—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent [Cape de Verd Islands], Lisbon, and Southampton.

☞ Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR, P.M., on the above-named Day, as the "ARNO" will leave precisely at that hour.

*** CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "ARNO" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:—

FARES:
First-class to SOUTHAMPTON,...£35 and upwards,
Ditto, " LISBON, ...£32, Ditto.
Specie: One-Half per Cent.

RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months.

A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

The ARNO sails on the 26th of February.

☞ RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to
ABRAHAM ROBINSON,
104,xp,s Calle Parque 88.

CAMPO en Santa Fé se vende uno hasta cinco leguas de campo en la provincia de Santa Fé cerca del arroyo de las Tortugas y distante como cinco leguas del ferro-carril Central Argentino. Ocurran á la calle Cangallo No. 15 ó en Montevideo á la de Piedras No. 134.
210,1m,f27

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD,
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868.....£155,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario & Cordoba

All Branches of the National Bank of Holland.

Buenos Ayres, March, 1869.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current,	3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at present,	3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, at present	5 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies,	10 per cent.

J. H. GREEN,
MANAGER.

Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1869

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Established in this City,
Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.
OFFICE—118 CALLE PIEDAD.
DIRECTORS—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager.
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Antonio Demarchi.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Notwithstanding the recent Advance in the Price of Tea, I continue to supply my CONGOU (Souchong flavour) at

$16 PER POUND,
By the Chest.

A Quarter-Pound sample may be had for Four Dollars.

Those who study economy should give it a Trial.

CASH ONLY.

C. TURMEAU,
77 PIEDAD,
Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, At Wholesale Prices.
82,xp,j10

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

G. BEHRENS, Successor to Sprunck & Co., respectfully informs the Foreign Public of the River Plate of his receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery.

103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.
57,xp.

G. BEHRENS,
103——CALLE ZAVALA——103
Agents for the 'Standard,'

have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.
Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.

G. BEHRENS.
Montevideo, Ce Zavala No. 1 30
p220sm6.

IN LIQUIDATION.
AT LESS THAN COST.
20 per Cent. Discount on Former Prices.

About entering into other business arrangements, and for the purpose of facilitating the liquidation, we now will sell our large assortment of—

Camp Furniture, Chairs, Wardrobes, Yankee Notions, and articles of domestic use generally at a discount of 20 per cent.

For one week only.
Cash on delivery.
76—SAN MARTIN—76

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK beg to inform their Customers and the Public that to meet the daily increasing demand for Wine, Brandy, Ale, Porter, &c., of their own bottling have found it necessary to remove from 108 Venezuela, to those large and commodious premises, Nos. 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano, lately occupied by Messrs. Peats and Co., nearly opposite the Standard Office, where they hope to meet with a continuance of the favors so largely extended to them since commencing business. As they are now receiving direct shipments (in wood) they will be able to secure to their customers a first-class genuine article. 62,xp,j8

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 36.

In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toldos, sails, valde sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carpets can always be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price.

FRANCIS QUINTIN,
Proprietor. 326,xpo29

LOUDET,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
344—CALLE PIEDAD—344.
Mons. LOUDET,

Begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that he continues to take Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.

Mons. Loudet visited the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1867, in order to make himself, thoroughly and practically acquainted with every improvement in the above important art; and, since his return from Europe, he has placed his Establishment on precisely the same footing as those of the first Photographers in Paris, London, and the principal cities of Europe. The Apparatus, has been selected from the most approved of these in the Paris Exhibition, several of the inventions having received Prize Medals, among which may be mentioned those of Dallmeyer, of Loudon, &c.

Voigtlander e Sohn. The saloons [in which may be included the Atelier] are handsomely furnished and commodious.

Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every aspect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with such unbounded approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.

The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Gallery. 98,f19

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB PRACTICE.

The Cricket Bus leaves the Colon Theatre every Tuesday and Friday, at Five p.m., for Palermo.
72,113

THE PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—

Balances in our favor,	6 per cent.
" in favor of customers,	2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.	
Do., do, 5 do., do., specie.	
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum	do.
Do., do., 2 do., do.,	cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency,	7 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie,	7 do., do.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

"LA ESTRELLA"
ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, ... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

(Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.)

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Ochoa.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Don José Martinez de Hoz.
DIRECTORS:
Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
" " Eduardo Lumb.
" " José Martinez de Hoz.
" " Francisco Bustamante.
" " Manuel S. de Zumaran.
" " Henry N. Hart.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR
Guillermo Schnidber.

The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.

Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.

Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.

Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.

The Company offers the following Rewards:—

$f.40	To the first Hose ready to lend assistance.
$f.20	To the second do. do.
$f.20	To the first pipe of water.
$f.4	To each of the five succeeding pipes

Which run to the Fire of any Edifice or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap.

The Company will also give a Reward of $f.4 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal PLICIES Issued, and all further particulars to be had, at the Head Office, No. 118, PIEDAD; or at any of the Country Agents.

MARITIME DEPARTMENT.

By virtue of Decrees of the 2d of April and 9th of June last, of both Provincial and National Governments, and also having been duly registered in the Public Archives, this Company has been authorised to issue Maritime Policies, in accordance with the laws and regulations, in such case made and provided.

For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 118 Piedad, up stairs.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenaas.
" " Hugo Brunge.
" " Estanislao Frias.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
118, CALLE PIEDAD (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY,
MARCH 1ST, 1868.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 2,803,772·59.

No. of Policies,.. 2,716 | Securities, $f.947,002·41

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution; by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company, 118, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON,
Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
General Grocers, &c.
44 and 46 Calle Aduana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fé,
ROSARIO.
44,xp,o9

J. P. WELLS.
Wool and Produce Broker,
And Commission Merchant,
No. 5——CALLE DEFENSA——No. 5.
95,xp,jy14

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY,
ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN,
No. 210, CALLE MISIONES,
AND
No. 160, CALLE SARANDI,
MONTEVIDEO.
295,xp,o1

TEA! TEA!

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

CASH ONLY:

TURMEAU'S MIXTURE,
Full Flavoured, Delicate, and Great Aroma,
$20 per lb.
Quarter-Pound samples for $5.

C. TURMEAU,
77——PIEDAD——77,
Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail,
At Wholesale Prices.
☞ CASH ONLY.
26,y xp

BARTHOLOME W PARODY
338——RIVADAVIA——338,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

FANCY TWEEDS;
MELTONS;
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN CLOTHS,
For Dress Suits,
Lounging Suits,
Walking Suits, &c.
☞ Ready-made Department.
290,xp,o1

Gold Watches and Clocks
BY
French; Royal Exchange, London,
ON SALE, BY
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
72 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
241,xp,j28

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM SOUTHRON begs to advise his customers that he has removed from 19 Calle Defensa, to No. 110, same street.
94,xp,jy14

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

JUDICIAL NOTICE

By order of Dr. Agrelo, Civil Judge of the First Instance, two Properties belonging to the Estate of the late Dna. Ana Suarez de Guesalaga, will be Sold by Public Auction beneath the Corridor of the Cabildo, on the Evenings of the 8th, 9th, and 10th of March next, said Properties being situate in the Calle of Buen Orden, Nos. 14 and 16; the first containing 9 metres and 526 milometres in front, by 19 metres, 226 milometres in depth, valued at $186,833 84 cts m/c; and the second lot, consisting of 9 metres 959 milimetres in front, by 27 metres 7·2 milimetres in depth, valued at $281,309 70 cts m/c.

No bid less than the valuation will be admitted.

Parties interested in the purchase of said Properties can obtain full particulars at the Office of Mr. Edward Munilla.

Buenos Ayres, January 29, 1869.
1m,f16

EMIL CARLSEN
Escribanco Publico (Notary Public),
101—Rivadava—101.
178,1mf23

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

ADDITIONAL HOMEWARD MAIL SERVICE FROM THE RIVER PLATE AND BRAZIL.

Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line, under Postal Contract with Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil.

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
KEPLER, ...	1,499	FLAMSTEED, ...	1,276
GALILEO, ...	1,525	COPERNICUS, ..	1,597
NEWTON, ...	1,074	LAPLACE, ...	1,194
PTOLEMY, ...	1,115	DONATI, ...	1,182
HALLEY, ...	1,347	TYCHO BRAHE,	1,818
HUMBOLDT, ...	1,346	HIPPARCHUS, ..	1,840
SALADIN, ...	510	LA PLATA, ...	1,593

The Mail Steamer NEWTON,
1074 Tons,
Captain WRIGHT,
Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres on Tuesday, the 9th of March, carrying Her Majesty's Mails for Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Southampton, and Antwerp, with first and second-class passengers, specie, and cargo.

The Mails, Passengers, and Specie for England will be landed at Southampton.

Due Notice as to the Posting of Letters will be issued by the Postal Authorities.

Cargo will be received on Board until Noon on the Day of Saling.

Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Undersigned until One P.M., of said Day.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGES,
AS FOLLOWS:—

Rio de Janeiro	$10
Bahia	$70
Liverpool	£40 sterling.
Southampton	£40 "
Antwerp	40 "

The usual allowance made to families.

Passengers proceeding to London will have their railway fare from Southampton returned on applying to Lamport, Holt. Liverpool.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS, with a deduction of 25 per Cent, available for Twelve Months.

☞ Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends.

Freights on Specie: One-half per Cent.

Apply to the Agents—
H. A. GREEN & CO.,
Agents.
GREEN, LE ROSSGNOL, & CO.,
Brokers. 198,15pfy26

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY,
132—CALLE PARQUE—132

Mrs. C. BRENAN and SISTER, the Principals, have had one of the largest first-class Finishing Young Ladies' Academies in Manchester for the last eight years, and can give reference to several of the leading families in Buenos Ayres. They will be happy to receive Pupils from Monday, February 1st. Private pupils each day after school hours, and are forming Singing and Dancing Classes for Saturday afternoons. Boys above seven years of age will not be admitted.

Course of Instruction:—English, French, and Spanish in all their branches; Arithmetic; Piano, Singing; Fancy and Plain Work, and Artificial Flowers, &c. Oil-Painting, Water Color, and Pencil Drawing.

For Cards of Terms apply at the Seminary 132 Calle Parque. 190,xp,jy23

HOTEL EUROPA,
69, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at $35 a-day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.
Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.
Guinness's Stout.
Bass's Ale.
German Beer.
Genuine VELTLINER and YVORNE Wines.
Rhine Wine.
Bordeaux Wine.
Bourgogne Wine, &c.
Sandwiches and Caldo.
Every description of English and American Drinks.
There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel.
☞ English, French, German, and Italian spoken.

CLARAZ and TAM,
Proprietors.
168,xp,jy21

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—
Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 90 days ..8 do., do.
Do., 6 months..9 do., do.
Do., 12 months10 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 276,xp,n1

SITUATIONS FOUND.

THOSE in want of Situations, and persons requiring Servants, will in future find at the Office of Mr. Chas. Browne, 139 Calle Peru, Two Books, containing Registered Applications of such variety as to suit all. Applications from the camp by letter will be attended to.

CARLOS BROWNE,
139 — Calle Peru — 139
185,xp,f28

GENERAL CAMP AGENCY

JOHN C. ESBENS.
Public Agent and Accountant, &c.
73—CALLE VICTORIA—73

Begs to inform his numerous friends in Town and in the Camp, that he is in a position to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands. He undertakes the collection of accounts, and arrangement of same; also the entire management of testamentaria affairs, which he is thoroughly acquainted with. A quick and honorable despatch may be counted on. Security given if required.

73—VICTORIA—73. 36,xp,o8

DR. JAMES M. AYER
No. 90, CALLE PARQUE.
Hours of Consultation:
From One to Three o'Clock, P.M.
353,xpo31

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 154 CALLE LIMA.
161,xpn19

CECIL A. EDYE.
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
77——CALLE TREINTA, y TRES——77,
MONTEVIDEO.
Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havannah. 165xp, f28

JOHN THOMSON, & CO.
SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAJADO
ROSARIO. 17,xpf5

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL
42 CALLE CERRITO,
MONTEVIDEO,

Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a polite and useful education. Languages—English, French, and Spanish. Accomplishments—Music, Drawing, and Dancing.

Parents can have prospectuses on application
Miss MARCHAND, Proprietress.
88,xp,n14

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
23—CALLE DEFENSA—23.

The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions ended during the year 1867, and also those payable in advance for the year 1868, already due, and as yet not paid for; otherwise we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

Those wishing to discontinue the Subscription to their Newspapers or Magazines will please address to us in writing same, allowing three months from date, to enable us to advise our Agents in London to stop said Periodicals.

CLAYPOLE BROS.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1868. xp,f520

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
In Large Bottles,
The Great Purifier of the Blood
IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE
OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA, OLD SORES BOILS, TUMORS, ULCERS ABSCESSES,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASE, White Swelling and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. Guaranteed to be the most Powerful and Purest Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA THAT IS PUT UP FOR SALE.

It is the very best, and in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood or from excessive use of mercury.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of mineral or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and, to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue lapel.

Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
New York

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.

WANKLYN AND CO.
105—SAN MARTIN—103

From 1st January, 1869, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

Allowed in account current, 5 per an.
" 60 & 90 days fixed 7 " } On both cur.
" 30 days' notice .. 7 " }
" 7 days' notice .. 6 " }

Charged in Account Current 12 per cent. per an., both currencies.

Bills discounted at conventional rates.

Bills of Exchange given on the following places:—
LONDON.
All Branches of the NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND,
Also, NEW YORK, PARIS, GENOA, BARCELONA, VIGO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1868.
900 xp,jy1 WANKLYN & Co.

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM
WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS
117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117.
225—12mn 28

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

WATER SUPPLY.

HOUSE SERVICE.

THE MAIN PIPES for the supply of perfectly pure filtered water are now laid in the Calles Libertad, Lima, Rivadavia, Bolivar, Florida, and part of Santa Fé, and water will be supplied to the houses of the persons living in those streets, who apply for it.

The Commission named by the Government, therefore, requests the owners and tenants of houses who wish to have the water laid on to make applications, which will be attended to in order of priority.

The cost of laying the service pipes to houses will be chargeable to the owners or tenants, and will be fixed before commencing the work.

It is as yet difficult to estimate with certainty the amount, but as a general rule it will not exceed $400 m/c. for a single cock in the first patio, to $3,500 for a complete supply all through the house.

For manufactures and special establishments of all kinds, the price will be according to agreement.

In every case the supply will be unlimited and constant, that is, any quantity of water may be drawn from the cocks at any hour, day or night.

The scale of prices for the supply will be as follows, and has been approved of by the Government.—

WATER SUPPLY.

MONTHLY SCALE OF CHARGES.

Private houses.....3 per cent. on the rent
Hotels, 1st class .....$80 per room.
Do. 2nd class..... 20 do.
Do. 3rd class..... 15 do.
Restaurants and Cafes:
1st class..... $800
2nd ditto..... 500
3rd ditto..... 300
Bathing Establishments by metre, at the rate of $2 per 100 gallons.
Stables, $15 per stall
Carriages, $20 each
Bakeries, $300 do
Smith Shops, $50 per forge
Shops generally, Buzaars, Stores, Confectioners, Apothecaries, Shoemakers, Tailors, &c. &c. } Rent being over $4000.... $70; Do. 2500 to 4000.. 55; Do. 1000 to 2500... 40; Do. below 1000.... 30
Manufactories, Banks, Bolsa, Railway Stations, Markets, Clubs, Special Establishments, Schools, Printing Offices, Custom House Stores, Gardens, Steam Engines, &c. &c. Water Carriers, $300 per cart. } By agreement.

The price will be regulated according to the amount of consumption, and the number of fire cocks required.

In Manufactories, Stores, and every other kind of establishment, piping, cocks, and hose can be provided, both for supply and for immediate use, to flood the establishment, if necessary, in case of fire.

The pressure in the pipes will be sufficient to throw the water, by means of a hose, to a height of 10 varas over the roof of the highest building in Buenos Ayres—for instance, the Church of San Miguel.

EXTENSION OF THE PIPING.

As the Government wishes to extend over the largest area the advantages and economy which a supply of water in the houses will afford, the Commission has been authorised to lay pipes in the streets not as yet provided with them, by means of advances, on account of the rates for supply, to be made by the inhabitants.

The Commission, therefore, with authority from the Government, will provide water mains for the entire city on the following conditions:—

1. The inhabitants of any square can have the pipes laid in it, including the service pipes as far as the doors of the houses, by paying on account of the future supply $18,000 (eighteen thousand dollars currency), which would be equivalent to $65 (sixty-five dollars currency) per vara of frontage.

2. In exchange for this advance, the Commission will hand over vales which will serve for the payment for the water to be supplied, and which may be used in any part of the city.

3. At the Boca calle and centre of each square will be placed a hydrant, or fire-cock, from which water can be taken for watering the streets, or in case of fire, when, as before stated, it can be thrown, without any necessity for fire-engines, fifteen varas over the roof of the highest house.

PUBLIC STAND PIPES.

At the public stand pipes in the plazas and at other convenient points—in all thirty—the public can take water gratis, for private or public use, but not for sale.

Those who take water for sale, water-carriers or others, will pay at the established rate.

The Commission thinks it unnecessary to dwell on the advantage of an unlimited house supply of water, and will give any information required at the office.

Buenos Ayres, February, 1869.
THE COMMISSION.

WATER SUPPLY.

OFFICE—106 CALLE BOLIVAR.

Persons who require Water supplied in their houses can get any information they require at the above Office, where orders will be taken for the laying of service pipes, &.

THE BEST AND UNDOUBTEDLY Most Invigorating Tonic is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS

Sole Agents for Buenos Ayres:
JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
9 & 11—Defensa—9 & 11
146,1m,f19

AMERICAN TYPE.—A few Sets of Wooden Type, up to four inches in length, will be exhanged for Pica or Long Primer of the same manufacture. Apply at 333 Artes. 230,6p,m2

FOR HAVRE DIRECT, the British Ship MEDORA, 781 Tons,
Capt. SHAW.
This magnificent coppered and copper-fastened Ship, built in 1867, and classed A 1 for 13 years, has already half cargo engaged, and continues taking at the following rates:—
Tallow, 40s; salted hides, 22s 6d; bales, 30s; and 5 per cent. per English ton.
Apply to Woodgate, Brothers, No. 42 Calle San Martin. 228,12p,f28

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
D. JUAN B. PEÑA.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current, - 5 per cent. per annum
Thirty days' notice (for the present), - 6 " " "
Ninety days' notice, - 6 " " "

CHARGES

On specie and currency 11 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

A. MARCO DEL PONT,
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, 5,xp

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF SUCURRO AND CARREGA,
30 CALLE CANGALLO.
For Montevideo, the splendid Oriental Steamer

RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK

NOTICE.

Estancieros of the Banda Oriental are requested to forward information before March 31st, to Mr. M. G. Mulhall, 137 Calle Convencion, Montevideo.

NOTICE.

ESTANCIEROS and others are earnestly requested to forward without delay some particulars concerning their Establisments, for publication in the Handbook, specifying when they first settled, what stock they have, what their land is like, and who are their neighbors.

TO BE SOLD.

A Profitable Chacra, situated near the Conchitas Bridge, Partido de Quilmes, composed of 500 varas in front, by 1,000 varas in depth, with several squares planted with peach and other trees, houses, galpones, &c., and an excellent wire fence and napanday round the same.

For further particulars apply to Mr. George Wilks, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 5.

222,6p,f27

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Do. Permanent, at conventional rates.
"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil fuisti audendo, nil vers non audendo decere."
CICERO

SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1869.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The news from Rio which we publish to-day, and the news from Asuncion which we gave our readers yesterday, plainly proves that it devolves upon the Argentine Government the task of bringing the Paraguayan drama to an end.

Caxias is dying, Admiral Ignacio is dead, the Commander-in-Chief Guillermo is in the last stage of consumption, Osorio is still suffering from his wound, the Brazilian army is without horses and ammunition, the Rio Grande cavalry, the flower of the Brazilian army, is afoot; and, in one word, to use the expressive language of our Asuncion correspondent, the army is horoughly demoralized.

It is desirable that the public should be fully acquainted with all these facts, which come to us from such a reliable source that they cannot be questioned. The hope of the allies is therefore centred in the Argentine army under General Mitre, which is stationed at Trinidad, and which has suffered less from the effects of the victory than the Brazilians.

Under these circumstances the mission of Sr. Paranhos must amount to nothing, beyond enlightening the Brazilian Cabinet as to the real state of affairs.

Last week it was confidently asserted that Sr. Paranhos had called a meeting of officers, and urging upon them the necessity of making one final effort, to follow up Lopez, and end the war. 12,000 men were spoken of as ordered to the front, but subsequent letters point to the impossibility of this, owing to the present state of the army.

The Argentine troops are, we understand, waiting for horses from Entre Rios, and, if we are correctly informed, the steamer, with the horses on board, has been for the last week aground at a stretch above Humaita.

In fact, the only real feature of good news that comes to us from Paraguay is the steady flow of Paraguayans into Asuncion. Lopez's men in many parts have abandoned his cause, and are daily flocking to the capital; and from the poor people who now and then escape from the mountains it is known that the general feeling of the sorrowing population of that ruined land is to get rid of Lopez, and return to their homes.

It may suit the interests of some that this lengthened war should still drag on for another year or two; doubtless, there are fortunes still to be made in army contracts and such like. But if the true interests of the country, the welfare of the River Plate territories to be consulted, the sooner the war is brought to a close the better. If we have to wait for the old Brazilian officers to get well, or new ones to take their place, there is no saying how much longer the campaign may continue. Lopez, it is known, has only a handful of men: his position in the mountains is by no means so strong as has been represented. Guides have offered their services to show the road to Pirabebé, and the slightest energy on the part of the Allies would, if it did nothing else, liberate the thousands of unfortunate families at present living in the woods.

We trust, therefore, that the Argentine General will no longer rest on his arms at Trinidad, or wait for the Brazilians to lead the way. The Brazilians, it must be admitted, have done their share of the campaign. If the taking of Asuncion has crushed the military power of Lopez, so also has it, in a measure, undone the Brazilians. The time for the Argentines has arrived, and General Mitre, by pushing up the mountains, and liberating the women and children of Paraguay, can throw a halo of glory around the conclusion of a campaign, which, requires some such effort to redeem its errors.

THE PORT OF B. AYRES.

The port is no better than any other on the river, the anchorage not being good, in consequence of the softness of the bottom, which allows of the anchors dragging when the wind blows from the N.E, this wind traversing the roads in an oblique direction, and raising generally a heavy sea.

The anchoring ground is divided into the Outer and Inner Roads, formed on one side by the City Bank, and on the other by the Camarones Bank, which is a ramification of the great Palmas or Plaza Honda Bank.

THE OUTER ROADS

Consist of a channel half a mile wide and three or four long, stretching N.W. to S.E. by E., between the City Bank and that of Las Palmas. The water here is from 19 to 24 feet deep, with a muddy bottom, but at the eastern entrance there is a bar that prevents the ingress of vessels of war; on the bar there is only a depth of 17 feet of water, so large vessels are obliged to remain outside.

A good point for a large vessel to anchor in 19 feet of water and muddy bottom, is four miles distant from the Mole of Buenos Ayres, with the tower of the Residencia bearing W.S.W. It is the nearest point of the Outer Roads, where a large vessel can lie.

A little further north the depth increases one or two feet; this is also a good station, keeping in a direct line with the belfreys of Santa Catalina and San Nicolas, or marking them from the S. 81 deg. W.

The tower on the Residencia is the most conspicuous object on shore, and is situated in the Southern part of the city. This point is called the Amarradero, because in former times all European vessels anchored here.

BANK DE LAS PALMAS

Is also called Playa Honda, is very wide, and is formed by the sand driven down by the Uruguay and Paraná. On this bank the water does not shoal rapidly; nevertheless, great care must be taken in sounding, and not to pass 17 feet, with a vessel drawing 15 or 16 feet.

THE CITY BANK.

The bottom on this bank is hard, and the water shoals more rapidly than on Las Palmas, and greater precautions must be taken to avoid grounding.

The bar once passed, the depth increases gradually, and the bottom becomes softer.

When a depth of 18 feet is reached, in order to lie as near land as possible, the anchor should be let go, when the bearings are as follows:

Custom House,	S. 38° W.
Recoleta Church,	S. 64° W.
Residencia,	S. 30° W.
Guard Ship,	S. 50° E.

Distant 2·2 miles.

The best ground is in a depth of 23 feet at low tide. It is a kind of valley outside of which the water is shallower. This anchorage is situated exactly in the centre of a line 3 miles long from N. W. to S. E; this is where all the vessels in the Outer Roads anchor, from the Guard ship outwards.

The Guard ship is anchored to the N. 72deg. E. from the Custom House distant 3·7 miles. The valley alluded to is 3·5 miles from the mole.

THE POZO ANCHORAGE.

Vessels having only 14 feet draught will here find 15 feet of water, oozy bottom, the Recoleta Church bearing S. W. and the mole head due S. To reach this anchorage it is better to take a pilot, although it is not difficult to get to it if the following directions be observed:—Sailing towards it from the Outer Roads the course to be steered is N. 60 W. for a little more than two miles, and then edging away S.W. by W. as marked on the map, until the spot already referred to be reached.

INNER ROADS.

They are also called Las Valizas, and extend over a short distance a mile and a half long by three cable's lengths wide, running parallel to the coast from S. S. E. to N. N. W. and formed by the City Bank, and the river side, near the latter is a reef of rocks. To get in, the vessel must not draw more than 13 feet of water, and a pilot is necessary. The holding is bad, as the bottom is rocky covered with ooze and anchors drag easily; the waves rise very high when the wind comes from the S. E. and a storm from this point generally drives some vessels on shore.

Good cables are absolutely necessary for anchoring in these roads in a storm from the S.E., as no help can be expected from the shore should they prove faulty. In such a case the river is greatly swollen, and the vessels drive on to the banks near the city, to the imminent risk of the lives of their crews.

Some river trading vessels often set sail and run for Las Conchas to the W of San Isidro point and sheltered from the S.E. wind.

It must here be repeated that no vessel of average tonnage should attempt to reach either the Pozo or Inner Roads without a pilot, as in order to reach them, the channels near the city and Camarones banks have to be gone through, which can only be done through landmarks combined and laid down, of the existence of which a foreigner is generally ignorant.

Besides, the marks laid down for the guidance of pilots in the beginning of this century are of no use to those of the present day, in consequence of the change of position of many of the banks and channels, a change sufficiently apparent if the charts of the Buenos Ayres roads drawn out by the Spaniards in the last century be compared with those of Mons. Barral in 1831 and Mr Sidney in 1856.

To the west of the Pozo anchorage, and a little nearer to the city, there is a channel through which vessels drawing less than 10·8 feet of water can pass. It is a shelving of the City Bank, called the Santa Catalina Canal, with less water than the Pozo, and is much frequented by steamboats, saving them about two miles distance, but the greatest experience is required to pass safely through it.—*Navigation of River Plate.*

A VISIT TO THE "STANDARD" MUSEUM.

MUSEUM is a pretentious word, that sends the mind at once wandering back o'er the path of Time, suggesting thoughts of former periods in this planet's history. when the world was not as wise as it is now (though we may well put 'query' after this assertion,) and inducing us to expect within its precincts specimens leading to some conclusion, or rather indicative of the customs, arts, ignorance, knowledge, superstition, virtues, or vices of preceding generations. Through many a museum have I wandered, from the unrivalled British, to many an humbler one, and yet I doubt if I have ever found more varied food for mental reflection, within so small a compass, as that afforded me by a late visit to what the editors of the "Standard" have, half in joke, half in earnest, dubbed as their Museum.

In a corner of the editor's room thrown higgledy-piggledy on a plain deal table not of any great dimensions either, we find a collection of articles that, to an observer knowing anything of this country, or even to one knowing or caring nothing about it, afford food for every kind of reflection, grave, gay, lively or severe, that he may be in the humour for indulging in. Let us begin their inspection! But, first, what is this? Behind the chief editor's chair a life sized portrait stares me in the face—it is roughly done, but I know it at once, for I have seen the original many a time; I have seen him in all the pride of power, seated at his royal master's side, dashing through the Brandenburg gate on to the stately avenue of the Unter den Linden, and in his heart appropriating to himself the salutes tendered to his sovereign; I have seen him followed by a gaping crowd at the last exhibition in Paris, for, strange to say, he was not personally unpopular with the volatile Gauls; I have jostled him (not rudely, I beg the reader will remark) at German 'brunnens,' and have seen him caracoling on a war-horse, dressed in cuirassier uniform, through the streets of Berlin, on the occasion of the entry of the Prussian army after the campaign of 1866. I know you well, Count von Bismark! free lance of the European political lists! after the fashion of this country I suppose I must salute you, but I admire not your policy either domestic or foreign. But here! towering high on what appears to be a safe above this diminutive museum, as the great original towers in the 'haute politique' of contemporary Europe, is a gigantic bust of the Elect of the Millions, the child of universal suffrage, the modern sphinx, His Majesty Napoleon III, by the grace of God, and the will of the people, Emperor of the French, &c. Needless to say I have seen you too, many a time and oft, always the same, whether playing in the Tuileries gardens with that child, destined one day to totter under the weight of the diadem that sits so lightly on your brow, or walking with General Fleury, mixing freely with your people in the Bois de Boulogne returning now and then their respectful salutes, sitting by our own Queen's side, as you pass with her through the streets of London receiving a right hearty welcome from the English people, or proudest moment of your life, as yet, riding triumphantly into Paris at the head of the victorious Army of Italy in 1859.

On the opposite side of the wall hangs a finely cut engraving, no need to tell an Englishman who it is; that white cravat, the very sight of which in the Peninsula was worth a host of Provost Marshals—that stern face and eagle look proclaim you England's greatest hero, His Grace the late Duke of Wellington, prince of more than one foreign state, and Knight, Commander and Companion of every order of chivalry in Europe: no need to tell how those stars were won—the world gazed in admiration at their winning. And here is one whom we can scarcely call England's friend, George Washington, first President of the United States; your countrymen citizen, have since you shuffled off poor humanity's coil, done mighty things, to what a size has your Republican bantling grown. At your side I find Ireland's emancipator, Daniel O'Connell—long will he live in the grateful recollection of a noble, daring, and generous race. And this last remarkable portrait in the collection! the victim of a madman's visions, or a foe's hatred, the world will never know which, but posterity will place Abraham Lincoln amongst the greatest of North American Presidents, and well has he deserved the title.

But let us glance at the deal table! —waifs and strays of every kind: principally from Paraguay—helmets, shakos, swords, bugles, shirts, papers, specimens of wood, the figure of a saint, and——but, no! surely, Mr. Editor, this gin-bottle did not come from Paraguay? Oh, it *did*—then, I beg a thousand pardons; I thought—— but no matter what I thought. Here is a box full of rifle-bullets—ah, tiny messengers of death! how many widows and orphans have you made? —how many mothers' hearts have you broken?—how many fair girls have pined unto death, when you accomplished your deadly errand?—and yet it is through your instrumentality that nations expect to become great and happy—fatal delusion! But, surely, *t is* messenger has no business in your company!—a bearer of peace and good-will to men—a piece of the Atlantic Cable—"telle est la vie"—life and death, war and peace, go hand-in-hand along the way. Here is a rusty lance, often waved—aye, and used, too—in the thundering pursuit of the defeated foe—and battered sabres that have gleamed in the deadly melee, and a shako smeared with blood, with a tiny hole, showing how the summons came. At my feet lies a piece of the chain that, stretched across the Paraguay, so long kept a powerful fleet inactive and useless; and beside it is a bolt that cost the Brazilians £1 10s before it could leave the mouth of a gun—and how many hundreds of thousands of them have whizzed through the sultry Paraguayan air. Here is grape-shot, and here a piece of field-telegraph—war! war! —all speaks of war! This paddle is not, however, for the purposes of destruction: the Guaraní Indian may have peaceably "paddled his own canoe" with his "young barbarians" or wretched squaw o'er his native streams with it; he may, or he may not have beaten in a hundred skulls with it.——This diminutive chair is said to have belonged to a fair countrywoman, whose courage, daring, and devotion to her adopted country and adopted country's lord have earned for her a place in history. This gaudy cloth, with fringe of gold, was the aforesaid lord's: and on its folds (for he used it for his camp table) F. Lopez signed away many a life! Here are vouchers which he gave the women of his kingdom (for he was virtually a king in everything but name) in return for their money and jewels to help to carry on the war; each slip bears the signature of some fair and heroic donor, and foremost amongst them, for one hundred ounces of gold! is that of "Eliza Alicia Lynch." Thrown carelessly on a sofa lies a hammock made from stripes of cowhide by the Guaraní women; it is finely cut and put together, and must have cost much labor to those dusky fingers;—and here are spurs for manly Mexican heels, and slippers for tiny Chinese aristocratic feet, and pieces of rock, stone balls, logs of wood, cartouche-boxes, vases, shakos, samples of gold, of coal, of petroleum, and of all the mineral wealth of the River Plate, castor-oil seed, and thistle seed, cotton seed, flax seed—and Heaven knows what more!

It is a motley collection, truly! How those waifs and strays of the hour have found their way to an Editor's room to be stared at, and advertised, and written about, and handled by fair fingers, and praised, condemned, laughed at, or appreciated, would be a curious study for a philosophical mind. Pshaw!—not worth the trouble! I deny it, Mr. Cynic; I am one of those who find "sermons in stones," and good, if not in everything, at least in many a hidden corner. I have found, after my fashion much that is good in that "pot pourri" of apparent trifles—the Standard Museum.

MEGATHERIUM.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO.

CAXIAS DYING.

Before proceeding "en route" for the States, I wish to fulfil my promise, and write you a few lines.

My sole object in staying here was to see our Minister, who wished me to give him the pleasure of calling upon him at Petropolis, and I am glad I did so for our mutual satisfaction.

I found him already very well informed upon those matters in which we all are interested both here and in the R. Plate.

You can hardly credit the fact that a large and fashionable party of men here who know very little about the matter, do not believe one word of all that is laid to the charge of Lopez.

It is generally supposed the war will continue two years more, but I am sure you will see that all we said in Buenos Ayres will turn out true, no matter what may now and then be said to the contrary by interested parties.

Captain Thompson went in the Tycho Brahe eight days ago, and Dr Stewart in the Donati.

It is said Caxias is declining fast, and that he cannot now survive three months.

I would much prefer Buenos Ayres to Rio to reside in, the climate is so much better.

I wish I could give you some news that might be interesting as relating to Paraguay, but nobody knows anything. I have had a good opportunity of knowing something, but have been able to learn nothing further than this, that some fear the United States are going to send a force to Paraguay on some pretext or other. This is the general opinion in Rio.

As for commercial news, I have only the following:

The City of Limerick arrived here on the 26th, and on the 28th the Newton arrived.

Exchange on London to-day, 18½ Bank paper and 18¾ merchants.

Sovereigns, 13$470, and 13$500 cash.

According to latest advices, £33,000 had been taken from the Bank of England for shipment to Brazil.

Argentine and Brazilian Stock had risen greatly in the London market;—on receipt of the news of the surrender of Angostura, Brazilian stock had gone up from 75 to 82¼, at which it closed.

The City of Limerick from the Plate arrived here on the 26th, and the Poitou on the 27th.

Large shipments of gold are being made from this market to Montevideo; about 500,000 patacons shipped within the last 10 days, and as much more going down by the steamers.

The latest dates from the Antwerp wool market are most favourable.

Stock on 31st December, 9,752 bales; arrivals from Buenos Ayres, 4,115; from Montevideo, 274;—total, 14,141 bales.

Sales, 1,953 bales. A good demand existed during the month—total, 2,785 bales

Prices rule very firm, with a rise of 5, and in some instances, 10 centimes. Good 2nd and 3rd mestiza is what has chiefly improved.

Sheepskins are flat, and have fallen slightly.

ROSARIO.

(OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In my last I gave you a hurried account of the trip up here, and but for the inexorable Captain Davis, who like the tide he studies to subjugate, will wait for no man, I would have entered more fully on my impressions when first arriving in this town, destined ere long, in the opinion of many, to become the great commercial capital of the Republic. To Mr. Wheelwright's enterprise and determination this grand result is mainly, if not entirely due, and when the railway will be finished, a proper harbor made, and the Liverpool line of steamers come to anchor, the residents of Rosario from Governor Cabal down to the sunburnt washerwoman on the beach, will care little where the authorities make their headquarters.

Rosario is built on such a height over the river that from the deck of the steamers but a poor idea can be formed of the extent of the town. Besides the little old Custom-house, so soon to be superseded by a massive stone or brick structure in keeping with the growing trade of the place, nothing can be seen but a few scattered cottages on the shore, which impress the traveller with the idea of the dull half-deserted country towns dotted over the camp. These impressions are dispelled the moment you reach the hill top and observe the city stretching out before you in long, regular, and well paved streets for over a mile on both sides. Almost every block (120 yards) contains one or more large azotea house, and on all sides two story buildings are being run up, amongst the chief of these is Messrs. Duguid's new counting house in Calle San Lorenzo; whither these leading merchants have been driven from their old stand in Calle Aduana by the exorbitant demands of the landlord, who in one night raised the rent of the premises three hundred and fifty per cent.

At the corner of Calles Aduana and Comercio is the retail store of Messrs. Cunyngham and Pearsen, or more properly Cunyngham and Ferguson, for since the sudden demise by aphixia of Mr. Pearsen the surviving member of the firm has found a worthy partner in Mr. Ferguson, who during many years trading in Buenos Ayres had rendered his name quite a household word among the foreign residents of your city. Next door is Messrs. Baker and Templeton's extensive clothing establishment.

A little farther up in this which I consider the chief street is the *Standard* agency alongside the new Bolsa, the inauguration of which I arrived just in time to witness on Monday last. To the hurried description of the ceremony sent per last mail, I may here, add, that no public hall of suitable dimensions being attainable, the whole wing of a private house has been rented until a proper building can be erected; no doubt the rapidly increasing requirements of trade, will render this necessary before the end the year. On the first day the transactions were confined to the 'liquidation' room, where the 'bulls' (John) took up so large a 'share' of the proceedings, the speculative editors of a native journal could not 'bear' it. Notwithstanding all the activity of the polite agents, Messrs. Kean and Soames, who never refuse to give a receipt on accounts or even enrol a stranger's name for the paper on receiving six months subscription in advance—the subscribers have been so backward in paying up that I had no heart to dabble in any of the good things freely provided by the Camara Sindical. The formation of this most useful institution is chiefly due to Mr. Weldon, the able manager of the London Bank, who perceiving the prejudice to trade of the present system labored to give to this market a centre of commerce or exchange; of his success no one who has read the rules and regulations will doubt the institution has been deeply planted, and must take root here growing with years, and like the majestic oak surviving by centuries the feeble hand that planted it, spreading its genial influence all round, which is already felt, for each day the merchants repair thither in preference of walking all round town to see this buyer or that seller

The telegraph wires are now laid between this and Buenos Ayres; they run across the housetops towards the river. The exact locality of the office is not yet decided: it is presumed it will be somewhere near the railway terminus, so as to effect easy communication with the interior. People regard the accomplishment of this great work as the surest pledge that the capital of the Republic will not be moved, consoling themselves with the contemplation that at no far distant day Rosario will become the commercial capital. The river is quite wide, and deep enough to float the largest vessels, and a good iron mole is all that is required to make a fine harbor of this place. Such a mole is in projection by the enterprising iron-founders Ross & Atkinson, whose workshops cover over two and a-half squares of ground. Here it was that the new seats in the Plaza were made, and within the last few months they have repaired and overhauled no less than ten steamers, besides changing a good deal of the machinery brought by the Frayle Muerto settlers. Strange to say, until it had undergone some alterations, few of the machines gave satisfactory results, being in most instances ill adapted to the country.

At the foot of the Barranca, where the old Ombu raises its lofty head, from which General San Martin first hung out the Argentine banner, are the gas works. They at present consist of a large square walled enclosure two 'galpones,' a large two storied house, round iron tank, steam pump, and half finished chimney, are being actively pushed on by Mr. Carmody, the head builder. Mr. O'Farrell the engineer expects to have the city lighted with something better than mare's grease within another five months. The pipes now lie about the streets leading to the Plaza, greatly to the impediment of traffic. They are about half the size of your water pipes, and very strong.

Most of the streets are well paved, and one block off the Plaza is beautifully macadamised by Mr, Wilkinson. It is still in a perfect state of preservation, though six years have passed without the smallest repairs.

Around the Plaza is a neatly flagged walk bordered with trees; this is the favorite promenade of the fair Rosarinas in the summer evenings, their dark eyes glistening in the shade like fireflies, whilst the 'honeyed forms of speech' fall in graceful cadence on the ear. On one side is the church, a fine massive structure with two high towers, far too small for the congregation, as on feast days the people have to kneel in the open air.

Yonder is the new Cabildo and Gefeturia, a splendid pile of unfinished building, occupying the best site in town. The structure was planned by the former enlightened Governor, Oroño, and had arrived at its present state of completion when the revolution of last year broke out.

The sons of Liberty, for want of something better to do, broke the woodwork, for which the builder billed the party when they came into power. Need I add, the claim was indignantly repudiated; but the builder refused to work another stroke until the just demand was satisfied, and so the work remains now in 'statu quo.' And so it is likely to remain till the effects of the weather bring it toppling down on the heads of the fair promenaders some fine night or other.

The theatre, which was lately burned down, is now rebuilt, and open to the public every night. It is about the size of the 'Alcazar.'

Last, though not least, come the railway workshops, which are a perfect world in themselves, and would, in the words of Sir Thomas More, take a 'whole bushel of coals to do them justice.' Such not being at my command up here, you must excuse if I only make passing notice of the steam brick kiln, which turns out daily 15,000 bricks, with the aid of three or four hands employed in ranging them in order, according as they come out from the machine. The clay is introduced into the machine from the top, through a cylinder, into which it has been emptied from the cart drawn up an inclined plain; it is thence passed into the compresser, where, after undergoing a great amount of squeezing and compressing, it is sent out in long cakes to be cut by an united series of knives into the proper size. After this a little sawdust is thrown upon them, and they are piled out under a shed to dry. The result is a hard square block, such as is used in England, but was never before seen in these countries.

The engineroom is very large and well stocked, and here from an early hour may daily be seen at work the general joiner and other most approved pieces of mechanism. The locomotive department is under the management of Mr. Lawrence.

The morning train on Tuesday was crowded with passengers. Mr. Steam Plough Melrose brought up some half-dozen settlers for Frayle Muerto Among others, was Signor Muñay so well known to the lyric world of Buenos Ayres; he is on his way to Chile, with Don Santiago Estrada, Secretary of Legation, who waits to join him at Rio Cuarto.

The increase of passenger and goods traffic within the last few months is enormous, and gives a fair idea of what may be hoped for when the line it opened to Cordova. The fitting up of new engines and carriages, and constructing new deposits, speaks for itself more eloquently than anything your correspondent could say. Fully a mile has been walled in for the terminus, but not a stone has yet been put to that structure, which it is calculated will cost forty thousand pounds sterling. To the disgrace of the Government be it said, that notwithstanding the line is nearly finished, not a single foot of land has been ceded to the company, according to contract. Many here believe that Mr. Wheelwright will not commence the station until the question is definitely arranged.

Don Pascual Rosas, Chief of Police is a nice affable man, and yet not one that would stand on much ceremony where crime is in the way. He is consequantly very well liked by foreigners, and has promised to give me some important statistical information for the 'Handbook.' Several English and Germans have likewise kindly come forward, and I hope this section of the work will be complete, thus ensuring for this place that importance to which its past state, present position, and future prospects alike entitle it.

Rosario is bound to go ahead.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday morning the Archbishop, all the canons, and a select congregation attended at the Cathedral to hear the Rev. Mr. Patrick Dillon preach in Spanish a competitive sermon. The occasion was peculiarly interesting The young clergyman sought the vacant canon's chair, an ecclesiastical dignity of great importance. He had passed all the preliminary requirements, such as a theological discussion in Latin, &c.; and now to win the palm it was only necessary for him to preach in the Cathedral a sermon in Spanish, the Archbishop giving the text. That so young a man, a foreigner, speaking a different language, only a few years in the country, and, according to all precedent, no matter what his talents, his very youth almost disqualified him, should step from the ranks and claim so high a position, naturally caused in ecclesiastical circles much surprise. The Cathedral was crowded, and, without exaggeration, we may say that never since that church was built was there a better sermon preached within its walls. The Archbishop and the Canons were taken by surprise at the eloquence and oratorical fire of the young Irish clergyman who delivered himself in Spanish with the most faultless elegance and most unexceptionable pronunciation. We salute our gifted fellow countryman on his victory, and hope that Providence will spare him to achieve the bright role to which his shining talents entitle him.

We publish to-day an important letter from Rio, with the news that Marshal Caxias is dying. It is really extraordinary how so many of the Brazilian officers are dying off. Yesterday we heard of the death of Admiral Ignacio, and the Commander in Chief in the last stage of consumption

The news brought by the City of Rio de Janeiro may be considered important, Greece having at last yielded to the remonstrances of the great Powers, and consented to submit to the decision of the Conference. This may possibly have the effect of postponing for some time longer the war which all Europe seems to be prepared for and expecting. In Spain, the unexpected result of the election of a triumvirate has again revived the spirit, of the Republicans, but it is far more probable that it will be the old story of history repeating itself, and that we will find Spain soon again a monarchy, either under one of the triumvirs or some sovereign of their choice. France is getting another little war on her hands in Algiers, and some speculative bankers in Amsterdam, Brussels, and Berlin have given the Italian Government a lift, on the security of the confiscated church property.

A very serious charge, which it behoves the Municipality to look into has been made by Sr. Bolla, a merchant carrying on business at the Boca, against one of the Municipal Health officers, who he accuses of having subjected him to a fine of $800 for no other reason than that of there being a private quarrel between them. Sr Bolla intends instituting law proceedings, and we hope the Municipality will thoroughly sift the matter, as such a charge against one of their officers is a very serious affair.

Almost every day we are called on to publish the occurrence of some horrible crime. Yesterday it was suicide and murder, to-day another horrid assassination. It is not long since we noticed a murder under aggravated circumstances at Chivilcoy, and in the same locality on the 26th of last month an inoffensive tropero was brutally killed by a number of ruffians in whose society he unfortunately found himself. He had been drinking and dancing in their company, and generously paid for all. Under pretence of showing their appreciation of this, they asked him to accompany them to another ball outside the town, and on the way strangled him with his own sash, throwing the body into a ditch. The object of this brutal crime was the possession of $1000 m/c which he had in his pocket. Two of the murderers, the eldest of whom is not more than twenty years of age, have been apprehended, and have confessed their crime; the others are probably by this time in custody. The activity and intelligence displayed in this matter by Sr. Cuestas, Commissary of Police, is above all praise, and the neighbours have presented him with a revolver, as a mark of their appreciation of his exertions.

We feel great pleasure in welcoming to our ranks a new contemporary, 'La Verdad,' and we sincerely wish that paper a long and successful career, while saluting its editors very cordially.

We hear from Rio Grande that the bank of Duarte, Sauza and Co. has stopped payment, and its head manager, Sr. Souza, taken flight. The criminal implication of managers in all bank misfortunes is now becoming of somewhat frequent occurrence in this hemisphere.

It would look as if some forward movement were really contemplated by the Argentines at Asuncion, although the Brazilians are at sixes and sevens, as the National Government has just bought in Entre Rios 300 horses to be delivered in Asuncion at 76 patacons each.

While the telegraph along the tramway between the Plaza 25 de Mayo and the Retiro was being repaired on Thursday, one of the posts, against which was a ladder and man working on the top of it, suddenly broke; both the post and heavy ladder fell on the unfortunate workman, injuring him in such a manner that he is not expected to survive. This is the second accident on this line within a week.

Late on Friday afternoon, one of the Ministers of the San Juan Government Mr. Albarracin, arrived in town from San Juan on a special mission to the National Government. The principal object of his journey seems to have been to neutralize the bad effect that even the Government of San Juan anticipated would be produced by the receipt of the late unconstitutional decrees issued by the Governor. Mr. Alberracin had a long private interview with H. E. the President on Friday evening, and confessed that the account given by Señor Sarmiento in his splendid manifesto of the origin, and subsequent history of the present difficulty was perfectly correct. He was to have held an official interview with the President and his Ministers yesterday, at which it is to be hoped that a pacific solution may have been arrived at, and that Sr Albarracin, in the name of the Government, of which he is a member, will have fully recognised the untenable and unconstitutional attitude assumed by Governor Zavalla.

The Proveedor leaves to-day for Asuncion. The great favor this unrivalled steamer has acquired with our travelling public is but a well earned compliment to her amiable commander Mr. Carboneschi, and the rest of the employés, particularly the Comisario, Mr. Cetti, who spare no pains in studying the comforts of their passengers.

We understand Mr. D'Hote contemplates giving another Bal Masqué at the Argentine theatre before holy weed. These entertainments have become extremely fashionable, and although some straight-laced people seem to view it in the light of sour grapes; we scarcely think they can succeed in depriving these entertainments of their popularity. The late ones given were attended by some of the most notable members of our official, diplomatic, and literary circles.

Yesterday morning, at 6.20 a.m., the steamer Lujan arrived in the Tigre, having left Rosario at 2 p.m. the previous day. She brought about 50 passengers, among whom was our special correspondent, with a bagful of Bolivianos, the spontaneous contributions of our subscribers in that rising city. Between Las Piedras and San Nicolas overtook the U.S. steamer Kansas from Paraguay, where she had been so long aground. The little stream—Tigre—is so full of schooners discharging and steamers repairing, that there was no getting near the mole in time for the first train, and passengers, were consequently obliged to wait there two hours for next train. We call the attention of Messrs Matti to this inconvenience, which is entirely beyond the control of the captain.

The members of the Philharmonic Society will have their first meeting for practise on Monday night, at 7.30 p.m. precisely.

The 'Eco de Cordoba' says that civil war has broken out in Rioja, and threatens the province of Cordoba. On the 25th February the montoneros appeared at Chañar and Locanita. The authorities were preparing for their reception. It is really absurd that a few robbers and plunderers can set a whole province into commotion, and that their pilfering expedition should dignified with the name of civil war.

RECEPTION OF H.E. THE MINISTER RESIDENT for the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

H.E. M. le Maistre on Friday last had an official interview with H.E. the President of the Republic, for the purpose of presenting his credentials as Minister Resident of the North Confederation of Germany near the Argentine Republic.

The following speeches were delivered on the occasion:

Mr. President,

I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the credentials by which the Royal President of the Confederation of North Germany, his Majesty the King of Prussia, accredits me near Y.E. in the character of Minister Resident.

The august Sovereign who sends me, and from whom I hold my full powers, desires nothing so much as the extension and ever increasing consolidation of the relations of good harmony and friendship which so happily exist between Germany and the Argentine Republic.

I shall consider myself very fortunate and greatly honored if I can attain this object, and I trust that my efforts for the due discharge of my mission will meet from your Excellency that support and kind assistance which alone can secure their being crowned with success.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I receive with the greatest satisfaction the letter of which Your August Sovereign, the Royal President of the North Germanic Confederation, H. M. the King of Prussia, accredits you Minister Resident near my Government.

We always welcome every new representative of the nations with which we are bound by mutual commerce and civilization. You have had the honor of being the first to represent your Government in the name of the Germanic Confederation, and I feel proud of having the pleasure of receiving you.

The position of a President of a Confederation of States establishes a relative conformity of institutions, and the name of Province is associated with its admirable system of popular education and its schools, which at once had the honor of visiting, meeting with that generous reception which your Government has always accorded to those anxious to follow, in this respect, its footsteps.

I have thus much pleasure in recognising you as Minister Resident of the Royal President of the North Confederation of Germany, H.M. the King of Prussia.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE IN 1868.

Among recent publications has been "Brazil and the River Plate in 1868," by Mr. William Hadfield, containing opportune information in connection with the close of the Paraguayan war and the progress of Brazil and the Argentine and Uruguay Republics during the last fifteen years. It gives details regarding the liberal decree of Brazil for opening up the Amazon to free commerce, and also various particulars of the railway and steam enterprises both of Brazil and the River Plate, tending to show the resources of these regions for European emigration.

KILLED BY A METEOR.

When we are told that seven and a half millions of meteorites, large enough to be visible at night, fall into our atmosphere in every twenty four hours, and that ninety-nine out of every hundred of these never pass away again beyond its confines, the question naturally suggests itself—"How far are we safe from the effects of so tremendous a bombardment?" Granted that the major part of these missiles weigh but a few pounds, yet even so, we seem, at first sight, to be but inefficiently protected. Four-pounder guns for example, have are this worked serious mischief in battles and sieges. Nor will astronomers even allow us the comfort of supposing that but few of the heavier missiles from outer space are hurled against our planet. On the contrary, we are told—and there is no reason for disputing the announcement—that many hundreds of the larger sort of aerolites fall in a single day into our atmosphere. The heaviest missiles made use of on board our ironclads or in our most powerfully armed forts are mere feathers compared to some few of the aerolites which are thus hurled at us. There is now in the British Museum the fragment of one of these aerolites, and this fragment weighs nearly six tons.

Against so tremendous a bombardment as we are thus exposed to, what protection have we? Those who arm our ships with five or six inches, or more of solid iron, what would they do if those ships had to be exposed to the flight of missiles weighing several tons? And our earth is not even armed with a one inch coat of iron. She sweeps onward through space, the continual aim of a flight of bodies of all weights, from a few grains or ounces, to several tons, impinging upon her velocities which range up to upwards of forty miles in a single second, and yet she seems absolutely without defence of any sort.

The earth is, however, so well defended that none but the largest aerolites reach her surface, and even these are invariably burst into a thousand fragments while penetrating the earth's defensive armor. What then is that armour? Those who are loading our forts and ships with defensive armour have made use of one of the strongest and most unyielding of all the substances known to men. The earth, on the other hand, is protected by a substance which is the symbol of all that is soft and unresisting:

> The firmament, expanse of liquid, pure,
> Transparent, elemental air, diffused
> In circuit to the uttermost convex
> Of this great round.

And yet the soft air is for us a "partition firm and sure" from the dangers which surround us, and one might almost imagine that Milton had foreseen the discoveries of modern science when he so described the firmament, and spoke of

> the lond misrule
> Of Chaos far removed, lest fierce extremes
> Contiguous might distemper the whole frame.

Be this as it may, it is certain that the inhabitants of the earth run small risk of being injured by the bodies which come from out the interplanetary spaces. It is doubtful whether a single death since the race of man peopled our globe can be ascribed to this cause; though some will have it that the old fable which refers the death Æschylus to the fall of a tortoise dropped on his head by an eagle, may be looked upon as the distorted account of the poet's death by the fall of a meteoric body. Many instances have been recorded in which men have escaped very narrowly from falling aerolites. For example, on October 1st, remarkable shower of aerolites fell in the department of Yonne; and Baron Seguier relates that a few leagues from Hautefeuille, a mason was nearly struck by one of the fragments. The piece, which was found buried deep in the earth near the foot of the mason's ladder, is now preserved in the museum of the Academy of Sciences to which it was presented by Baron Seguier.

A narrative has just been circulated under the heading 'Killed by a Meteor,' in which the death of a seaman on board the schooner Urania is ascribed to the fall of 'a meteor resembling a ball of fire,' and we have seen this narrative referred to in terms which show that the unfortunate man is supposed by many to have been killed by the explosion of a true aerolite. "A seaman, named H. G. Sales," says the original narrative, "was steering, and at 12,30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 18th, a meteor, like a ball of fire, fell immediately over the vessel's stern, and exploded with a loud report resembling that of a heavy piece of ordenance. Sparks of fire were scattered all about the decks, and the steersman, was killed by the shock." "The fire-ball,' adds the account, 'apparently travelled with the wind, which was from the southwest, and when it burst the flash was so intensely brilliant that the steward, who was lying in his berth below, declared that he saw the fire through the seams of the deck.'

In reality, however, the meteor which caused the poor fellow's death was not in any way connected with the class of objects to which shooting stars, aerolites, bolides, and fire-balls belong. In fact, the word meteor, though etymologically applicable to the object seen by the crew of the Urania, has become so thoroughly identified with shooting-stars and aerolites that it cant hardly be properly made use of in describing the phenomenon. Sales met his death from lightning—but the lightning belonged to neither of the forms [forked and sheet] with which we are most familiar, but to the form denominated by Arago 'globe lightning.' In preparing a notice on the subject of lightning for the 'Annuaire' of the 'Bureau des Longitudes in 1837, he was led to notice as a distinct class, lightnings or thunderbolts of a globular form, and also remarkable for the slowness of their movements. At that time he could cite but a small number of well attention had been drawn to the subject and inquiries prosecuted, 'he was only embarrassed, he says, 'by the difficulty of selection amongst the numerous accounts which he had received.'

Lightnings of the globular kind are often visible for several seconds; they move in a strange undulating manner; often appearing to avoid objects with which their course through the attraction of objects lying near it. They have been even known to rebound [in appearence] from the earth, separate into several small globes, and to exhibit other singular phenomena. Several instances of the effects of globe-lightning resembled very closely those which are ascribed to the object which exploded near the Urania. Thus a rage records that on the 13th of July, 1798, the East India Company's ship the Good Hope, being in 35 deg. 40 min. S. latitude and 44 deg. 20 min. E. longitude, 'was struck by lightning of a globular form, which produced a most violent detonation, killed a sailor instantaneously, and a seriously wounded another,' and many similar instances might be cited.

No satisfactory explanation of the singular phenomenon of globe-lightning has yet been offered, though probably the account of the matter given by Sir John Herschel in his Treatise on Meteorology is very near the truth. He assimilates the phenomenon to certain appearances which attend the discharge of electricity under particular circumstances artificially brought about. It must not, however, be supposed that any doubt whatver rests on the strictly electrical nature of such events as the one by which the seaman Sales has lately met his death. Everything in the appearance, as well as in the movements, of globe lightnings distinguishes them clearly from aerolites and shooting-stars. And besides, it is well known that luminous electrical globes are a common attendant on volcanic eruptions. Sir Willam Hamilton relates that he and others repeatedly saw such globes during the eruption of Vesuvius in 1779. They issued from the thick could of ashes which overhung the volcano, and many of them were of considerable magnitude. "They burst in the air like the fireworks which are filled with what are called "serpents," Similar appearances were observed, also, during the eruption of 1794.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 6, 1869.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons,	25
National Bonds,	54⅜

The week closed on a dull Bond market. The principal brokers are holding off, in order to be able to buy at lower rates, whilst holders of bonds decline to sell, firm in the conviction that prices have yet to improve. The cash sales amounted to 39,600; opening at 54½; selling down to 54⅛, and closing at 54⅜.

The bond sales to-day were as follows:—

For March 31st,	203,000 at 54⅜
„ April 15th,	10,000 at 53
„ March 15th,	5,000 at 54¼
Total sales,	257,600.

In exchange there was something done to day at 49½; and yesterday one transaction at 49⅝.

The news from Rio was much spoken of, and the large arrival of specie at Montevideo during last week from Rio has attracted notice; private advices state that about £100,000 sterling will be shipped from Rio by the first steamers for Montevideo, and a further sum of half a million patacons it is said will be shipped to Buenos Ayres, also from Rio.

Respecting the state of affairs in Asuncion, there is much said; it appears that after great exertions an expeditionary force of 4,000 men has been got ready, and ere this marched on the mountains.

The fine American clipper barque La Plata arrived to-day from New York in 48 days, with a full assorted cargo, consigned to H. J. Ropes, with 2,100 ounces on board.

In the North wool market some large wool sales in deposit at reserved prices. The advices from Europe have given a better tone to the market.

Messrs. Donovan and Bentham of the South Plaza, report the following sales:—

2,500 arr.	wool at	55
280 arr.	lamb,	68
500 arr.	do. carretilla,	49
600 arr.	do.	52
600 fanegas	wheat,	165
30	do. do.	160

The wheat market is very weak, and prices falling.

It was rumored to-day on 'Change that to-morrow the Government takes the quarantine off. Messrs. James Lowrie, Carlisle, and others leave to-night.

Per Lujan to-day, Messrs. Cibils, J. A. Fernandez, and others arrived from Santa Fé.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, March 6th, 7-30 p.m.

Nothing on Bolsa slate.

Rumored resignation of Duncan Stewart: wants confirmation.

Agiar's motion in Chambers. Removing him.

Yi postponed till Monday.

Gold 74.

2,500 Entre Riano hides: prices reserved.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,

196—CALLE VICTORIA—196

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT

DIRECTOR:

MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT, THE BRITISH BARQUE GLENNEVIS. A 1.
392 Tons,
CUMMING, Master.
Now ready to load for the above destination.
Apply to Green, Le Rossignal, and Co., 85 Reconquista. 66,12p,m6

WILLIAM T. HUGHES
NEW YORK.
Solicits orders for purchases of Goods or consignments of Produce. His knowledge of this country makes him a very desirable agent for parties wishing goods purchased in the United States.
For particulars as to commission charged, &c., apply to W. Jacobs and Co., 76 Calle San Martin. 58,1m,m6

CONSULATE OF THE NORTH-GERMAN CONFEDERATION AT MONTEVIDEO.
Captain Weydermann, Master of the German Barque Louis Struve, being desirous to obtain a Loan on Bottomry, upon his Vessel, Freight, and Cargo, destined for Iquique, of about $16,000, Montevidean currency, which sum is required to defray the cost of repairs and expenses of his vessel.
Offers are requested to be lodged at this Consulate until the 3d April proximo.
Said offers will be opened at Three p.m. on the day above-mentioned, in the presence of the parties interested.
Montevideo, March 3, 1869.
O. W. DIEHL,

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE
To-day—For Rosario, Gualeguay, Parana, and Santa Fe, at 9½ a.m., from the Retiro, the steamer Lujan. Prices reduced, and railway ticket gratis.
To-day—For Asuncion and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., the steamer Proveedor.
Tuesday—For Baradero, San Pedro, and Rosario, at 9½ a.m., from the Station, Retiro, the steamer Tala. Railway ticket gratis.
Agents—A. MATTI AND PIERA, Cuyo, 36½

Teatro Franco Argentino

BOUFES PARISIENS

Sous la Direction de M. d'Hote.
Dimanche, 7 Mars, 1869.
Pre Representation du 1er Abonnement,
LA BELLE HELENE,
Opera Bouffe en Three Actes,
Musique d'Offenbach.
On commencera á 8 heures.

Otra,
Dimanche, 7 Mars 1869.
GRAND BAL.
PARE, MASQUE, TRAVESTI.
á 11½.

ENGLISH TUG STEAMER
A N I T A,
A 1, at Lloyd's for 16 years, and of grea power.
Prices and conditions for towing will be found on reference to the following table:—

	1st Vessels of	Nat. Dols.
100 to 150 tons	Register will pay....	$250
150 to 200 „	„	310
200 to 250 „	„	365
250 to 300 „	„	430
300 to 350 „	„	500
350 to 400 „	„	570
400 to 450 „	„	6 0
450 to 500 „	„	700
Above 500 „	„	800

These prices apply to vessels which go from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres to the Rio Uruguay as high as Paysandú, and includes pilotage and towing.
Vessels will receive in Montevideo or Buenos Ayres a Pilot belonging to the Tug, who will take them to the Globo of Martin Garcia, or if the wind should be favorable, to Martin Garcia, from whence the Tug will take them to their destination.
2d—The Tug will always have two experienced Pilots on board.
Vessels which do not take Pilots belonging to the Company in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and should ask for a tow in the river, will pay the same Tariff as above.
3d—The Tug will come down to Martin Garcia every 35 hours, returning immediately. Vessels wanting the Tug must hoist their national flag at the fore, or if at night a lamp. Vessels once loaded will never have to wait for the Tug more than 48 hours.
4th—The Tug conveys vessels to any part of the Uruguay.
5th—If vessels take the Tug only for going up or going down, they will pay two-thirds of the tariff price.
Should vessels require to change port whilst loading, the Tug will convey them without any extra charge.
6th—When vessels are loaded and require the Tug they must be ready, and must not delay the steamer above an hour.
7th—River craft which may require the Tug will be charged seventy nine dollars each, and will use the same signals as indicated in article 3.

AGENTS:
IN MONTEVIDEO,
Mata and Co, Calle Cerrito, 134.

IN BUENOS AYRES,
Martin Ha and Co., Calle Piedad 34.

For further particulars apply to
RUSSELL AND ANDERSON,
42—San Martin—42
84,1m,m7

UNITED STATES' CONSULATE
BUENOS AYRES.
The Office of the United States' Consul is Removed from No. 9 Calle Rivadavia to No. 180 Calle San Martin.
March 6, 1869. 76,6p,m7

UNITED STATES' CONSULATE,
BUENOS AYRES.
The United States' Consul desires to gain information of the residence of Charles A. Hollander, Aaron Jacobs, and Oscar Boldemanu. 75,6p,m7

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned informs the Public that he will be in no way responsible for any Debts contracted by his wife, Sarah Teresa Devereaux Buenos Ayres, March 6, 1869.
83,6p,m7 RICHARD MURPHY.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH COLLEGE,
151—CALLE MAIPU—151
Mr. C. Brennan having been fortunate enough to meet his friend, Mr. Mulcahy, in Buenos Ayres, who has had much experience in teaching, together with having acquired the language of the country, has decided on opening his School, joined by Mr. Mulcahy, on the 16th of March, at the above temporary address. Mr. Brennan and Mr. Mulcahy, however, having engaged a commodious house, a few doors removed, which will be ready in a short time.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:
English, in all its branches; Classics, German, French, Spanish, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, Drawing, Singing, Piano, and Drawing.
For Cards of Terms apply at the College, or at 142 Calle Parque.
Supplementary Evenings, English Classes for Gentlemen who may wish to learn English, and are engaged at business during the day.
79,xp,m7

TO THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC.
I Hereby give Notice, that I have this day established myself as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent in this city, under the style of Pedro Ebbeke and Co., my partners in said business being Messrs. Juan Lanus and Adolfo E. Carranza en Comandite.
Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1869.
P. A. EBBEKE.
OTHER
In pursuance of the above Notice, I have to notify my commercial friends, that the business I have hitherto carried on in dry goods goes into liquidation.
Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1869.
4,6p,m7 P. A. EBBEKE.

REQUIRED, a Clerk in an English Firm. One who speaks Spanish, and is conversant with book-keeping. Will be paid liberally. Address "Box No. 67," Post-office. 86,6p,m7

ODDFELLOWS' HALL
96—CALLE INDEPENDENCIA—96
On MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst., a summoned Meeting will take place, when the attendance of all members is particularly requested for the despatch of important business.
65,3p,m6

ALES AND PORTER
WE have Received, ex City of Limerick and Humboldt—Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Ale, and Reid and Co.'s London Stout, in ⅛ and 18 Gallon Casks. Reid and Co. are well known to be the best brewers of Porter in England.
HENDERSON & MURDOCK,
69 & 71 Calle Belgrano.
67,6p,m6

WILLIAM ALFRED WAY,
Is requested to communicate with Mr. John Jones, Montevideo. 68,6pm6

JUST RECEIVED.
CORNETT'S English Soda Water, Lemonade, and Seltzer Water, at
48—CALLE MAIPU—48
MEDLICOTT AND MEYER.
70,6p,m6

FOR SALE, 2,400 Sheep of a very superior class, located on the Estancia of Messrs. Caprile and Picaso. The ranchos, corrales, &c., at a moderate valuation. For further particulars apply to Mr. Frederick Swengel, on the Estancia, Camino del Carmen de Areco, circa la Pasta de Vallée. 34,6p,m6

THE Undersigned notify the Public that they have REMOVED their Office from PIEDAD 59, to POTOSI 120 1/2.
KATZENSTEIN Y CA. 72,6p,m

UN ALEMAN con buenas recomendaciones se ofrece á los Sres. Estancieros de mayordomo en una estancia, el tiene una practica de 10 años; Calle Belgrano No. 201. 171,6p,f24

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

FROM THE INNER ROADS.

Passengers and Freight.

THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER

EDWARD EVERETT.

Captain JOHN O. MORSE.

LEAVES BUENOS AYRES, On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, At TEN, A.M.

LEAVES ROSARIO, On SUNDAY and THURSDAY, At FOUR, P.M.

Having Spacious Saloons and Roomy Cabins, and being newly fitted out the EDWARD EVERETT offers unrivalled accommodation to Passengers on this route.

TARIFF:

ZARATE	$ 4f
SAN PEDRO	6
HERMANAS	10
SAN NICOLAS	10
Forward Passages half Price.	
ROSARIO	12
FREIGHT	6 per ton.
SPECIE	¼ per cent.
PAPER	⅛ „

For Passage, Freight, or Eucomiendas, apply to the Agents, Buenos Ayres—HENRY DOWSE, No. 67 Calle 25 de Mayo.
Agents in Rosario—VILLARD and IBAÑEZ.
m4

TO SHEEPFARMERS.
Pine Stripes, 1 by 6, for Sheep Corrales.
Pine Boards for roofing Galpones, &c.
Cedar Shingles and Galvanised Iron for Roofing.
Fencing and Baling Wire, Staples, &c.
English and American Mowing Machines.
English and American Ploughs.
English Harrows, improved make.
On Sale,
At 251 and 255 DEFENSA,
GEORGE BELL AND SON,
5,12p,m3

BOARD or LODGINGS, by the MONTH OR BY THE DAY.
From $30 per day, and upwards.
Mrs. ROBERTS having taken a very large House, at No. 37 Calle Defensa, situated in the centre of Buenos Ayres, begs to intimate to the Public generally that she is in a position to afford accommodation according to their wishes, either with a Suite of Rooms or Private Apartments. 154,1m,f21

CRANWELL AND MURRAY,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS'
66—CALLE RECONQUISTA—6

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANT
Recommended by the leading Sanitary Authorities at home and abroad. Used in her Majesty's, by the Indian Government, by all the Hospitals, and much more extensively, and with greater success than any other disinfectants.

McDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER.
This preparation is not poisonous. It also destroys Bugs, Fleas, and all insect life, where applied.
Adapted for use on a large scale, or for household purposes,

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID; OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.
Contains Nature's Disinfectant—Oxygen—possesses the exact properties of, and acts in precisely the same manner as the great disinfectant provided by Providence for purifying the air we breathe, and known to Chemists by the name of Ozone.
It not only deodorizes, but disinfects perfectly and destroys for ever the cause of infection.
It is not poisonous, as it is used to purify water. One or two bottles thrown into an algibe abounbado, or where water is putrid, will sweeten it and destroy the bad smell in six hours.

CHLORODYNE,
(Collis Browne's, Freeman's, Murray's.)
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London, that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Chlorodyne was the only remedy of any service in Cholera.—See 'Lancet,' Dec. 31, 1864.
The 'Times,' of November 14, 1865, says:—"During the last five or six weeks the wife of the Rev Mr. Forbes, the Chaplain to the English Church in Paris, has gratuitously administered Chlorodyne in between fifty and sixty cases of incipient Cholera, in some cases where the disease had made considerable progress, and succeeded in arresting it in every instance."
Dr. Hutchinson, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Rosario, who took charge last season of the Cholera Hospital in that city, employed Chlorodyne in every case, and the result was he saved sixty per cent. This is a fact which does not require any puffing.
We would also add that the same physician, in a letter to Mr. Oroño, Governor of Santa Fe, said, of the several Medicines used in Cholera, there is only one of any real value, and that is Chlorodyne.
Chlorodyne is allowed to be one of the precious discoveries of the present age. It is largely employed by the most eminent medical men in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value, and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties.
No other remedy can be exhibited with so much confidence as a Sedative, an Antispasmodic, an Astringent, or a Diaphoretic.
As a Sedative. It relieves pain, quiets the nervous system, and produces sleep, without exciting the action of the heart, or producing subsequent headache.
As an Antispasmodic. It speedily relieves spasmodic pain or cholic, whether in the stomach or bowels,
As an Astringent in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. It rapidly relieves pain, spasm, and tenesmus, and supports the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and at the same time moderating the action of the bowels.
As a Diaphoretic. It produces a gentle glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character.

Sold by
CRANWELL AND MURRAY,
66—CALLE RECONQUISTA.
Buenos Ayres. 159,xp,f28

IMPORTANTE—Se vende á 4 y media cuadras de la Plaza de la Victoria un Edificio antiguo con 20 varas de frente y 38 de fondo, con dos martillos á su favor.
Ocurran á la calle Mojico 110.
11,6p,m3

ON SALE.
CUFF'S BRITISH SHEEP WASH, FLY SCAB, AND MANGE OIL, FLY AND TICK POWDER.
The attention of Sheepfarmers is particularly invited to the above, as safe and valuable preparations, and are most efficacious in preventing the scab, destroying maggots, ticks, lice: have been extensively used by sheepbreeders in all parts of the United Kingdom, for the last 30 years, with great success.
E. M. POWELL & CO.,
180—Rivadavia—180
21,1m,m6

NOTICE.
ANY Person having any Claim on the Café and Billiard Rooms, Calle de Mayo, No 143, will please call three days from this date.
73,3p,m6

NOTICE.
THE OFFICES of the Central Railway Company. Messrs. Brussey, Wythes, and Wheelwright, and Mr. John Coghlan, M.I.C.E., are REMOVED from 87 Calle Reconquista, to 106 Calle Bolivar.
Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1866. 31,xp,m5

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH CLERKS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
The Half-yearly Meeting of the above Association will be held in the British Library, on the Evening of Tuesday, the 9th instant, at Seven o'Clock.
m5 H. W. LOCHORE, Secretary

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.
WE have this day given our full Power of Attorney to Mr. W. G. PARRY.
Buenos Ayres, Feb 24, 1869.
6,6p,m3 W. R. THOMAS & CO.

NOVELS, NOVELS, NOVELS.
JUST OPENED, a splendid assortment of the above, English and American Editions, bound in paper; also Meerschaum Pipes, Cigarette holders, Seal-skin and Gutta Percha Tobacco Pouches, Tooth-brushes, Opera Glasses, and Bound Books in great variety, at the
LIBRERIA AMERICANA,
74—Florida—74
29,6p,m5

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF BUENOS AYRES.
What is a Gentleman?
He who behaves himself as sich.
—*Sairy Gamp.*

These who may suffer much from thirst,
And of all pains it is the worst—
Let them repair to those snug quarters,
And lay the dust with Mineral Waters:
But if for stronger drinks you pine,
We have on sale the finest Wine,
Shipped from Oporto, France, and Spain,
With Vieux Cognac and good Champagne,
Cocktails and Coblers, Juleps, Slings,
Stone fence and other curious things.
To write them all my strength would fail,
But Guinness's Stout and Ind Coope's Ale,
Are great accessories to lunch,
While looking at the latest "Punch."
"The Illustrated London News,"
Is always certain to amuse,
And for sensation, ardent lovers,
Have all those books in yellow covers.
Cigars we have the most select,
From Habana just received direct,
These simple facts are jotted down,
At the only English house in town.

28—RIVADAVIA—28
180,1m,f23

VAPOR Ingles 'Flamsteed'—Se previene a los Consignatarios de efectos por dicho vapor que la carga está ya en los depositos de Aduana.
Buenos Ayres, Febrero 27 de 1869.
V. CASARES é HIJOS.
237,6p,f28

TO LET, the nice Corner, Belgrano and Defensa. Splendid place for Clothing Shop, Store, &c. Apply at Calle Belgrano, 46.
62,6p,m5

TO LET, Two nice Furnished Rooms, for single men, at Calle Tucuman, 197.
6p,m5

TO LET, Two fine Furnished Rooms, for Single Gentlemen, at Calle Parque, 214.
231,6p,f28

TO LET.
TWO fine Rooms in the Calle Paraguay, No 128, with attendance, in a Spanish house.
14,6p,m5

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
G. SAYER AND CO., COGNAC.
Sole Agents,
WILLIAM R. GILMOUR & CO.,
110—Piedad 110. 18,1m,m5

AN Englishman, having twenty years' experience in this country, is desirous to enter into an engagement as Manager on an Estancia with Sheep and Cattle, or to direct an Agricultural Establishment, in which he has had much experience. Would have no objection to take a share in the produce of same, or otherwise, as agreed upon. For further information, apply to Mr. George Wilks, Calle Maipu, No 6.
226,6p,f27

A German Gentleman, having his evenings disengaged, is desirous of keeping a set of books for a mercantile house. Good references can be given. Address N. Y., Standard Office.
10,6p,m2

A Young Person, anxious to return to Europe, would be glad to meet with a Lady who would pay her passage in return for her services during the voyage. Address 'E,' Standard Office.
63,6p,m5

WANTED, a General Servant for a small family, consisting of a gentleman and lady only. One with references preferred. Inquire from Five to Nine in the Evening, at No. 82 Calle Parque. 22,6p,m5

WANTED, a Dwelling-house of from Eight to Ten Rooms. Notes marked 'L,' will be received at the Standard Office. 24,15p,m5

WANTED, a Cook, male or female, with good recommendations. Apply at No 279 Calle Parque, lower house. 55,6p,m5

WANTED, a Female Cook, for a small family Apply at No 154 Calle Cerrientes.
61,6p,m5

WANTED, a Situation, by a young Man, in a mercantile house, who understands Spanish and English, either as Office or Custom-house Clerk. Can produce good references, &c. Apply to M.C.N., at this Office. 252,6p,f28

WANTED, by an Englishman, who is acquainted with the drapery, grocery business and book-keeping, a situation in a store. Respectable references given. Apply T. B., Standard Office. 2,6p,m2

WANTED, an Intern Teacher. No one need apply who does not possess a thorough knowledge of German.—Colegio Ingles, Artes, 112. W. D. Junor. 6,6p,m2

WANTED—A young Man who speaks Spanish and English, seeks a situation in a house of business, with full guarantee. Apply Clerk, at this Office. 9,6p,m2

WANTED, a Woman Cook. Apply at 231 Calle Maipu. 225,6p,f28

WANTED, a Servant, who can wash and iron well. Apply at 160 Calle Cuyo.
227,6p,f28

WANTED, a COOK, male or female, in a small American family. Apply at No. 503 Calle Piedad. 234,6p,f27

WANTED, an active steady Man, as SHEPHERD, to care fine Flocks. Salary according to merit. For further particulars apply at Barry and Walker's, 97 Calle Defensa.
220,6p,f27

WANTS a Situation as Steward, in a Gentleman's house, or any other occupation where intelligence, industry, and temperance are necessary qualifications, young Man. Can produce the best recommendations. Address A. L., at this Office. 1,6p,m4

PORONGOS JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

30th and 31st MARCH, 1869.

Entries for the above Race Meeting will be received by the Secretary up to six p.m. on the 29th of March, in Porongos. Entries may be sent into any of the Local Secretaries five days previous to said date.

By Order of the Committee.

N.B. The Programme may be seen on application to any of the Local Secretaries.

46xp,f8

CARRERAS DEL JOCKEY CLUB.

REUNION DE OTONO EN BELGRANO

MAYO 6 DE 1869.

1ª

Premio Porvenir—Polla para potrillos que no pasen de tres años—media vuelta, peso 110 libs. Entrada 500$, premio 2000 pesos.

2ª

Premio Jockey Club—Polla para caballos que no hayan corrido en reuniones publicas de circos—Peso 150 libs., una vuleta, entrada 500 pesos, premio 5000 pesos.

3ª

Premio Belgrano—Polla para caballos que no hayan ganado en reuniones publicas de Circos—Peso 140 libras, dos vueltas, Entrada 500 pesos, premio 5000 pesos.

4ª

Gran Premio Nacional—Polla handicap para todo caballo una vuelta—Entrada 1500 ps., premio unacopa del valor de 20,000 pesos.

5ª

Premio Buenos Aires—Polla para todo caballo, tres vueltas peso 140 libras—Entrada 1000 pesos, premio 5000 pesos.

6ª

Gran Premio Provincial—Polla handicap para todo caballos,media vuelta—Entrada 1000 pesos, premio una copa del valor de 10,000 pesos.

7ª

Premio de Hacendados—Carrera de saltos, dos vueltas con ocho saltos de 4 piés inglesas—Peso 160 lib., entrada 500 pesos premio 5000 pesos.

NOTAS

Todo caballo que no sea entero como tambien las yeguas llevarán una ventaja de 3 lbs. sobre loscaballos enteros en las carreras que no sean de handicap.

Las entradas de caballos deberán ser dirigidas bajo sobre sellado al Secretario y especificar los nombres, pelos y marcas de los, color del traje de los ginetes, y en el sobre llevarán la inscripcion Entrada para el Premio—s gun las carreras á que sean destinadas. Las entradas para carreras handicap se harán antes de las 7 de la tarde del Lunes 5 de Abril, y las para las demas carreras ante la misma hora del Lunes 12 del mismo mes En la reunion de la Comision que tendrá lugar en esta misma fecha se declararán los pesos de los ginetes en los hadicaps debiendose publicar inmediatamente despues en los principales diarios de esta ciudad. La pérdida de los depositos debe declararse antes de las 7 de la noche del Jueves 29 de Abril.

JORGE P. CRAUFURD,
Secretario Hon.

219,xp,jy30

GUALEGUAYCHU ENGLISH RACING CLUB.

The annual Meeting will take place on the 1. of April, with the following programme:—

First Race of Three Squares. Entrance. Premium, $50. Weight, 150lbs.

Second, do. Fifteen Squares. Entrance $5. Premium, $50. Weight, 160lbs.

Third Race, Steeple-chase of Thirty Squares, $10. Premium. $100. Weight, 168lbs.

Fourth Race, of Ten Squares, $10. Premium. $50. Weight, 160lbs.

Fifth Race, Thirty Squares, $50. Premium. $100. Weight, 160lbs.

Sixth Race, Hurdle Race, Twenty Squares $10 Premium, $50. Weight, $160lbs.

Seventh Race, Consolation Stakes, Fifte Squares. Entrance, $5. Premium, $25 Bois Catch Weights.

RULES:

1st. Horses must be named and ridden by Members of the Club, English Jockey costum indispensible.

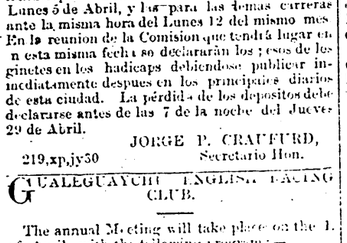
2d. For the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th Races none but horses the bona fide property of members of the Club, and certified as such by the Nominator, allowed to run. Without such certificate the entry will not be received.

3d. For the First and Third Race any horse may run under Rule No, 1.

4th. Winners of previous English Races handicapped 7lbs, except in race Nos. I and 3.

5th. Entries to be made to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 1st of March.

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY,
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers,
OFFICE—259 CALLE PERU.
91 | xp o10



KIRKMAN'S PIANOS

On Sale at the Agents,
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
72 RECONQUISTA.
123,xp,a17.

SEWING MACHINES.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
206—Venezuela—206.

SOCIETE GENERALE
DE
TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES.

de 3600 toneladas de primera clase, salidas para Marsella

El Paquete a vapel Poiton
y Génova el 20 de Febrero con escala en:
Rio Janeiro, | Marsella,
Gibraltar. | Génova.

	frs.			
GIBRALTAR	1ª clase mje.	5000	2ª clase mje.	4000
MARSELLA	" "	5000	" "	4000
GENOVA	" "	6150	" "	4250

3ª clase mje.	160	3ª clase mje.	2000 80
" "	160	" "	2000 80
" "	170	" "	2000 80

Por flete y pasage ocurrase a los Sres. Consignatarios, Calle Bolivar No. 76.

CRIMEAN BEDS.

Just received, a new supply of the above highly suitable articles for the season, and residents in the country, at J. Underwood's, Potosi, No. 95. 263,1m,f13

SOUTH AMERICAN MONTHLY.

A new English Magazine, devoted to Literature, Education, and Religion. Published in Rosario, South America.

Rev. T. CARTER, Editor.

Terms—Five Patacons per annum.

Subscriptions received by M. Mattieson 26 Cangallo, Buenos Ayres. 109,1m,f13

LANGUAGES

English, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek,

MATHEMATICS.

Professor W. J. FRECKER, late of Exeter College, Oxford.

Application to be made at No. 19, Hotel de Provence.

Reference for families:—The Rev Canon Fahey.

Spanish taught to English persons on the approved system 67.xpf12,

NO MORE GREY HAIR.

ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER, prevents the Hair from falling off, and restores grey hair to its original colour. It is not dye

Agents for the Argentine Republic,
LLEWELYN L. JONES & CO.,
Operative Chemists,
58 AND 60 CALLE FLORIDA,
111,1m,f19

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

PRESIDENT—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

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The Company insures against loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses or Ston, or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly b contemplated by those desiring to effect F Insurances, may be resolved into the following:

1st. Security.
2nd. Honor and liberdity on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and
3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.

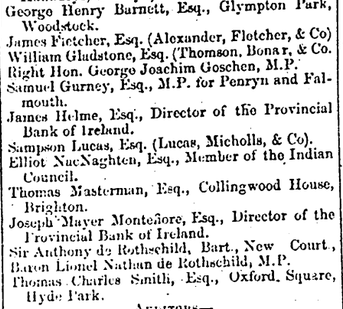
It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.

The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured) while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to

GLOVER DABISHIRE & CO.,
17 Calle Florida



Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastiles.

I Certify that I have for many years been physician in the Hospitals of this city, and have had occasion to test the effects of "Kemp's Worm Pastilles." My experience causes me to consider them one of the best remedies for the expulsion of Worms. They are safe and effective both for children and adults.

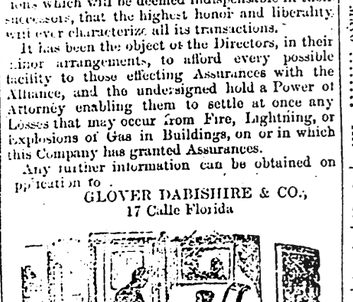
MIGUEL DE ZAYAS, M.D.
Puerto Principe, Cuba, Nov. 1, 1862.

I Certify that I have prescribed, on different occasions in my civil practice, "Kemp's Worm Pastilles" with good results. I consider them an excellent specitie in the diseases produced by Worms. Their pleasant taste and smell is an important virtue in prescribing them for children.

FRANCISCO GOICOECHEA,
Professor of Medicine and Surgery, and Chief Medical Director in the Military Hospital, Bolivar City

Venezuela, July 1, 1862.

I Certity, that I have many times prescribed "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles," and always with the same satisfactory results, for all kinds of Worms. They are easily administered, and are a safe remedy in such diseases.



Equitable Life Assurance Society.

No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Sum Assured during the Fiscal Year, terminating January 31, 1868, $47,020,134.

INCOME—$4,500,000.
CASH ASSETS — $7,000,000.

PURELY MUTUAL—All Profits annually divided among Policy Holders.

Five modes of applying Dividends:

1. Permanent Increase of Policy,
2. Term Increase of Policy,
3. Permanent Reduction of Prem.
4. Term Reduction of Prem.
5. Limitation of number of Premiums to be received.

These Privileges are granted by no other Company.

The ratio of the EQUITABLE'S total outgo for Deaths and Expenses, to Cash Premium received for the last five years, is less than that of any other Company for the same period.

President—WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER,
Actuary—GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,
Vice-President—HENRY B. HYDE,
Secretary—JAMES W. ALEXANDER.

Local Board in Buenos Ayres:
Srs. SAMUEL B. HALE,
" Dn. MANUEL J. GUERRICO,
" " AMBROSIO P. LEZICA,
" " TOMAS ARMSTRONG.
Treasurer in Buenos Ayres:
SAMUEL B. HALE, 21 Calle Reconquista.
General Agent:
J. M. MACIAS, 75 Calle Temple.
53,f25

TENDERS.

NEW CALL OF THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

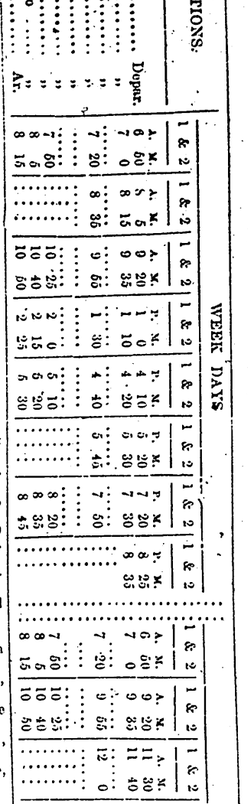
For the purpose of having a greater supply of bricks in a short time, the Committee of Building has resolved—That it being required to have one million six hundred and fifty thousand bricks for walling, and one hundred and ten thousand fine bricks for roofing, tenders will be received for lots of four hundred thousand (wall) and twenty-five thousand [tejuela.]

The wall bricks must be 14 inches long 7 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.

The tiles must be 14 inches long, 7 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.

Proposals must be accompanied by plans, which will be opened on the 1st of March.

E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secretary.
February 15, 1869. 120,16p,f18



STATIONS. | WEEK DAYS. | FEAST DAYS.

| Stations. | 1 & 2 | 1 & 2 | 1 & 2